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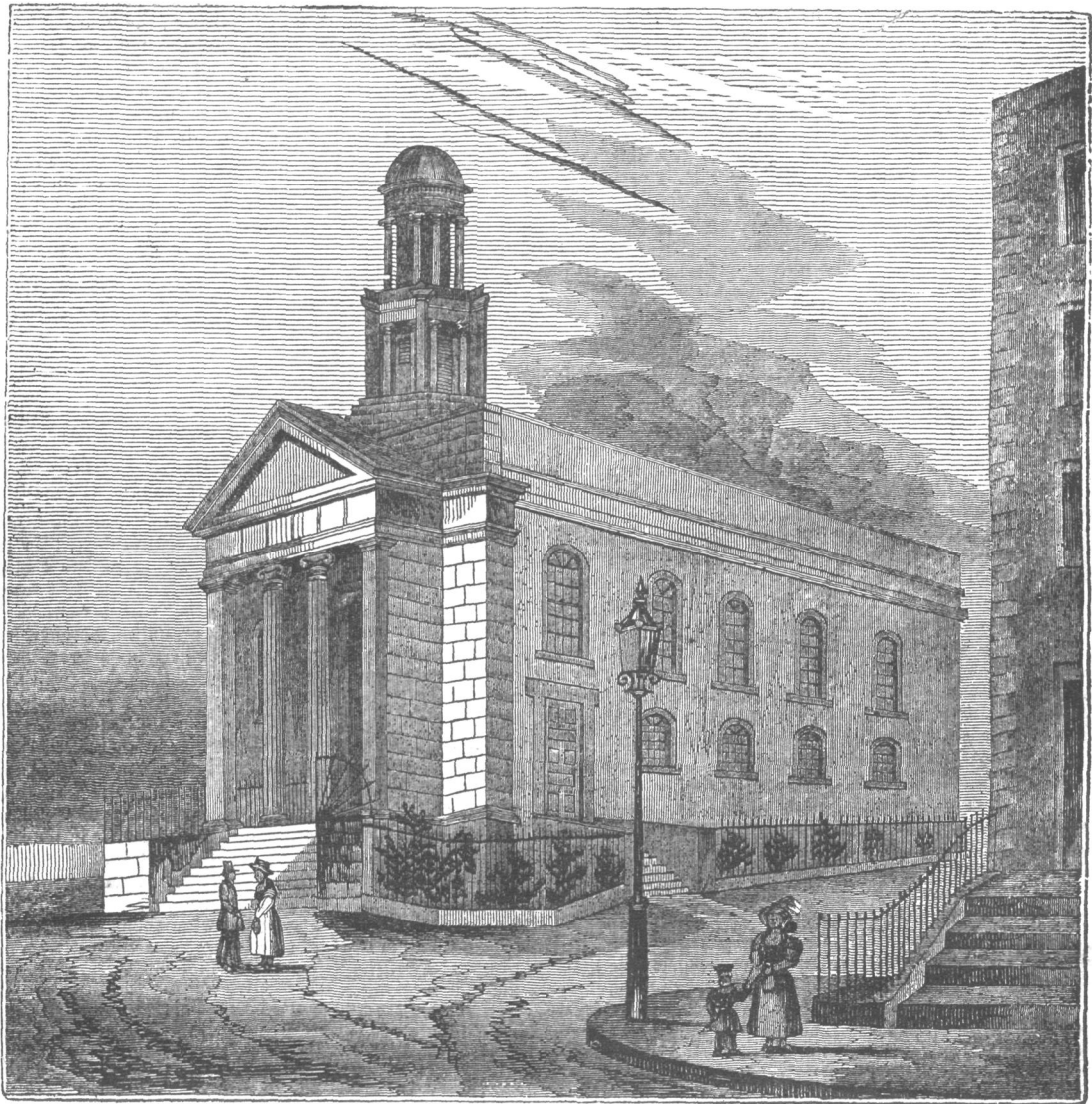
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ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, DUBLIN.

This church, situated in Upper Mount-street, is a Chapel of Ease to St. Peter's. The portico is of the Ionic order, and is considered handsome. Over the pediment rises the belfry tower, which is of an octagonal form. The chancel is 66 feet long by 44 broad, and the apex of the dome is 100 feet high. The galleries are spacious and well constructed. The entire length of the building is 110 feet, by 50 feet in breadth.

**ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF DOWN.**

SIR.—Presuming you are aware, that in no other part of Ireland are there a greater number of those monuments of antiquity usually known by the name of cairns, than in the county of Down, I beg to send for insertion in your entertaining Journal, a description of some of those which have been opened and minutely examined by a gentleman deeply read in antiquarian lore, and whose name must be familiar to many of your readers—I allude to Isaac Glenny,

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Esq. of Glenvale, near Newry. Several of these mounds have within these few years been levelled with the surrounding earth. A great number still remain, untouched by the hand of time or man.

J. R.

To the Editor of the Dublin Penny Journal.

In the parish of Clonduff, three miles from Hilltown, and on the top of one of the many heath-clad hills that rise in pleasing gradation throughout the southern extremity of the County of Down, is what would seem to the eye of the careless observer to be two heaps of stones thrown together in a rude, circular, pyramidal form. They are undoubtedly of those ancient sepulchral monuments called cairns, wherein the Irish used to inter the remains of their departed warriors, &c. They are called Tammany Cairns, being in the townland of that name. The larger measures in diameter about fifteen yards, and the smaller about eight. The latter is five yards distant from the former. They are formed of stones each only a

few pounds weight, and have both, a few years since, been examined by the gentleman to whom I have alluded. He informed me, that though they contained the kind of grave or tomb that are generally inside such places, yet he could trace out no remains of bones, ashes, &c. as he has sometimes found in others which he has opened; and that there being no such remains, has led many to believe the tradition of the country to be correct, which says, that the inhabitants adjoining had collected on this hill, on a premeditated incursion into the County of Louth—that each man, to commemorate the event, on his going away cast a stone, and thus formed the larger cairn—that they then marched to Warrentpoint, and crossing the bay in small wicker frames covered with hides, landed on the other side, and driving before them the terrified inhabitants, plundered them of every thing valuable; but they having collected in a body, armed themselves, and pursued their plunderers to the shore, where they overtook them, loaded with spoil, and after a sharp engagement totally routed them. The few that remained after the conflict returned home, bringing with them the body of their fallen leader, who was slain in the encounter, and buried him on a hill a short distance from Tammery, where they had before collected, and there formed a cairn around his ashes. On their again reaching Tammery, each man cast another stone, which thus accounts for the second heap; and the reason of its being so small was, that nearly two-thirds of their number had been killed. It is said, they then remembered that St. Patrick, meeting them at that place on the eve of their intended excursion, and being unable to restrain them from their lawless purpose, denounced against them the fatal consequences that befel them; and having sent to him, he came, and standing between the two cairns, preached to them repentance, and many of them were converted. He then took a stone from each heap, and threw them into the adjoining parish, and said that in process of time there should be a house of prayer erected, and a burying-place formed, on the places where they fell, which is said to be where the chapel and burying-place of Drumgath now stand. A short time ago the cairn where it is said they had buried their leader was opened; and in it was found a beautiful urn, now in the possession of the Marquis of Downshire. It contained several calcined bones, and a small vessel, called a lachrymatory, having a quantity of earthy matter, supposed to be the ashes of the heart. This latter vessel, in a short time after its exposure to the air, went to pieces. The urn was tastefully ornamented. The cairn is called Mullaghmore Cairn.

In the townland of Mayo, the property of the late R. Martin, Esq. on a farm occupied by James Campbell, Mr. Glenny opened a cairn in July, 1826. On the removal of the small stones of which such monuments are externally formed, a large flag (supposed to weigh about two tons) was discovered, and underneath a grave, formed of four large stones, viz. head, foot, and sides, joined together in the strongest possible manner. In it were found a large quantity of calcined bones; also, an urn, tastefully though rudely ornamented, resting on a flag bedded in well-wrought clay. In the urn was a quantity of blackish stuff, supposed to be the heart. Mr. G. has opened several such, in some of which he found amulets—one surrounded, as he supposes, with Irish characters, and a quern tastefully ornamented.

On the 28th and 29th of December, 1827, in the above townland, Mr. Glenny discovered six ancient urns, curiously ornamented, each containing a quantity of calcined bones. One of them contained a small vessel, supposed to be a lachrymatory—an earthen vessel, wherein the ancients received the tears of those friends that attended the funerals of the deceased, and buried them with the departed friend or relation. Mr. Glenny has discovered ten within twelve months in the aforesaid townland and its vicinity. Five of them are in fine preservation. He also discovered a small tomb in form of a chest, eighteen inches long and twelve wide, in which were found bones, with arrow-heads chipped out of flint. These mementos of the olden times cannot fail of striking the attention of the curious observer.

In 1827, as Mr. Glenny was exploring a cairn in the

vicinity of Newry, he discovered twenty pieces of silver. Among them was one of the reign of an Alexander of Scotland; the others were of the reigns of Henry the Second and the Edwards of England, coined in Reginald's Tower, County of Waterford.

A short antique Irish pipe was dug up, in 1828, by some labourers in the land of Crown Mount, near Newry. The head of the pipe is square, having a human face etched in front, the letter W on the reverse; the figure of a bird similarly marked on one side, and the figure of Death on the other. These figures are all rudely executed; and from various circumstances, one is led to consider the pipe a curious specimen of the mechanical art in ancient days. It is in the possession of Mr. Glenny.

These cairns or piles of loose stones are generally supposed to mark the spot where the remains of some powerful chieftain were interred. The attachment and number of his followers may be estimated by the size and quantity of the stones, as each man is supposed to contribute but one. Sir Walter Scott says that similar cairns crown the summits of the Scottish hills, and that sometimes urns, containing bones, ashes, and beads, are found beneath them.

"On many a cairn's gray pyramid,  
Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid."

Hilltown.

J. R.

#### ANECDOTES OF THE MONKEY.

FROM 'SCENES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HINDOSTAN.'

A civilian, accompanied by his family, in the tour of his district, took possession of a beautiful spot in the neighbourhood of Monghyr. According to the Eastern custom, he was attended by a numerous train of dependents, whose establishments, together with his own, occupied a considerable space of ground. Amongst the domestic pets belonging to his family was a grey, black-faced monkey, with long arms and a long tail; which, on account of his mischievous propensities, was always kept chained to a post on which the hut which defended him from the inclemency of the weather was erected. One morning the wife of the civilian, who frequently amused herself with watching the antics of this animal, observed another monkey of the same species playing with the prisoner; she instantly sent round to the people in the camp to inquire whose monkey (for there are frequently several attached to one household) had got loose, and to desire that it might be instantly chained up. She was told that no one had brought a monkey with them, and that the creature which she had seen must be a stranger from the woods. An interesting scene now took place between the new acquaintances. After much jabbering and chattering, the wild monkey arose to go; and, finding that his friend did not accompany him, returned; and, taking him round the neck, urged him along: he went willingly the length of the chain, but then, prevented by stern necessity, he paused. In the course of a short time the strange monkey seemed to comprehend the cause of his friend's detention, and grasping the chain, endeavoured to break it; the attempt was unsuccessful; and, after several ineffectual efforts, both sat down in the attitude which the natives of India seem to have borrowed from these denizens of the woods, and making many gesticulations, appeared to wring their hands and weep in despair. Night closed upon the interview, but the next day it was renewed; and now the monkey community was increased to three. Desirous to know where these creatures came from, the lady made inquiries of the natives of the place; but they unanimously agreed in declaring, that there was not, to their knowledge, a monkey tope belonging to the same species within a hundred miles. The most eager desire was manifested by the new comers to release the prisoner from his bondage: at first, as upon the former occasion, the arts of persuasion were tried; force was next resorted to, and, in the end, doleful exclamations, jabbering of the most pathetic description, and tears. On the following day, four or five monkeys made their appearance; and many were the discussions which appeared to take place between them: they tried to drag the captive up a tree, but, the cruel chain still interposing, they seemed